

NEW YORK HERALD

PUBLISHED BY THE SUN-HERALD CORPORATION, 235 BROADWAY, TELEPHONE WORTH 19,000.

Directors and officers: Frank A. Munsey, President; Edwin Wardman, Vice-President; Wm. T. Dewar, Treasurer; R. H. Thibault, Secretary.

MAIL SUBSCRIPTION RATES: DOMESTIC: One Year, \$12.00; Six Months, \$7.00; Three Months, \$4.00; Daily only, \$1.00; Sunday only, \$0.50; Foreign, \$15.00; Single copies, \$0.10.

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This country and which our representatives at Lausanne cannot ignore. The United States, not having been at war with the Ottoman Empire, was not one of the signatories of the treaty of Sèvres. This country has no after the war treaty with Turkey. That such a treaty may be negotiated at the conclusion of the Lausanne conference is considered not unlikely. At least there is every reason to believe that a treaty of amity and commerce will be made at no far distant time between America and Turkey. In obtaining a thorough understanding of the issues in the Near East problem, in safeguarding American interests in Turkey and in exerting such influence as is possible in securing permanent peace for the world America's representatives at Lausanne have a mission of importance at Lausanne.

Give Allied Debtors a Chance.

The International Trade Commission, according to a speaker before the Southern Commercial Congress in Chicago, is ready to submit to the world a program for the payment of the interrelated war debts and the German reparations. It is an amortization plan calling for an annual interest payment of 3 per cent, and an additional one-half of 1 per cent, on the principal of the debt. This would cancel out the debt in sixty-six years.

If these debts are ever to be paid there is very great merit in any proposal to extend the time in which the obligation is to be cleared. But it would better be a hundred years than sixty-six, from the point of view of giving several of the debtors a chance to dig their way out. Some of them might not be able to do it in a hundred and fifty years.

In the case of those owing us Congress has made it the law that they must settle up in twenty-five years. This is simply nonsense and Congress must know it. For the most part we might as well ask them to pay now as to pay in twenty-five years. None of them could do the first and none of them could do the second.

And while THE NEW YORK HERALD believes that only a low interest should be exacted, or for the matter of that can be exacted, it also believes that the beginning of any interest payments at all should be postponed for a number of years. To start such payments before the debtors had got on their feet would merely be to drag them down again. Moreover so heavy an annual payment as would be required at 4 or 5 per cent, on some of the colossal loans would drain the life out of even the strongest debtors. As a mere business proposition there is no sense in driving a debtor to ruin before he has paid.

The interrelated war debts, however, were never a strict business undertaking. Nations and peoples joined in a common cause were throwing into it what they could throw in, each according to his ability. Some put in more men, some more ships. Some put in more guns, some more food. Some put in more munitions, some more money.

It was not generous and it was not big minded then to drive sharp commercial bargains with those who were fighting shoulder to shoulder against the enemy. Still less would it be generous and big minded now to squeeze the last possible penny out of those who, thus fighting side by side in the war waged in that common cause, had come out victorious but exhausted—so utterly exhausted that there is no chance they can get back their strength for years to come.

A Family That Will Prosper.

An ideal family of immigrants came through Ellis Island the other day. They consisted of father, mother and nine children. There were three other children, the father explained, but they had gone ahead into Wisconsin to blaze the way.

No city stuff for this group from Westphalia! No tenement living, no trolley dodging, no factory work, no pushcart peddling. "We are plain country folk," AUGUST REUTER said, "and we are keen to turn over American soil."

This country, with its own boys and girls leaving the farm for the city, needs immigrants of the Reuter type. Out in Wisconsin, that great dairy land, a family of fourteen farmers will prosper and produce. They have old world notions of hard work. They will absorb new world ideas of democracy.

AUGUST REUTER'S grandchildren—perhaps some of his children—will be students at the University of Wisconsin. And they will be better Americans than they could be if AUGUST had stayed in a city looking for "something soft." They will be producers, and it is producers that America needs.

More Radium.

The price of radium has gone to the new low level of \$70,000 for one gram. At that figure if there were a pound of radium in the world its value would be about \$32,000,000. There is, however, considerably less than a pound. The annual production is thirty-five grams, and there is in a pound approximately 452 grams.

carotite deposits of Colorado and Utah became the source. Now independent production by America will cease, in the opinion of the Radium Company of Colorado. A plant has been erected in Belgium at a cost of 3,500,000 francs which in size and capacity is greater than the several American plants put together. There the new African ores will be treated, and American capital will aid in the development.

If the usefulness of any given quantity of radium were short lived the small quantities now obtained would hardly suffice for experimental purposes, let alone practical application. But radium is almost indestructible. Its deterioration is only one twenty-fifth of 1 per cent, in a year. When the millionth part of a gram which goes on the face of the average luminous watch no longer produces light it is not because the radium has lost its power but because its energy has broken down the zinc sulphide with which it was combined.

A larger supply of radium is greatly to be desired, for as it becomes more available our chances are better of learning something definite about the uses to which it may be put. Some of its functions in the curing of disease are still debated, but nobody would deny that its potentialities are chiefly unknown, and that it may make things possible we have not even dreamed of.

A Badly Advised Lecturer.

The only law against the lectures which an officer of the German raider Emden proposes to give in this country is the law of common sense. Such a tour is ill advised, indicate and inconsiderate. Lieutenant-Captain VON MUECKE might have learned this in Germany if he had taken the pains to ask men who know something about the sting which war leaves to rattle in national hearts.

The war is over and nothing should be done to reopen its wounds. If a German came to the United States to explain the German Republic and its troubles and hopes he would get a respectful hearing. But when a man comes to tell of his exploits against the nations which eventually became the allies of the United States he is reviving painful memories. Such lectures as VON MUECKE proposes can appeal only to persons who sympathized with the German Government during the Emden period—a Government ruled by the Prussian autocracy and wedded to the Tirpitz idea of frightfulness.

The person who signed VON MUECKE for a lecture tour may have told him that in this country a lecturer can say anything he pleases and draw all the money he desires. If such statements led the German naval officer to enter into a contract he was badly deceived. Americans are no more prejudiced than other peoples, but they naturally resent the bad taste displayed in the offer of a series of talks about German prowess at sea. It was German sea tactics which drew the United States into the war. Most Germans remember this but VON MUECKE evidently does not.

Americans of German extraction regret such incidents as this. They know that here and there racial prejudice has led to unfair treatment—even of German artists like Mme. GADSKY, a great and popular singer who was reduced to tears by the unfriendly attitude of a portion of the public in Los Angeles on Monday, whose conduct disclosed a very narrow prejudice. Other artists of Teutonic blood have had similar experiences much to the regret of broad-minded Americans. A mistake like that of the Von Muecke case only adds fuel to a fire which should be dying out.

Why Not Be a Chef?

In the hope of persuading young Americans to look toward the art of the chef as a possible means of livelihood the Société Culinare Philanthropique of New York opened yesterday its fifty-fourth exhibition of the handwork of the cooks who make up the membership of this organization. The war compelled a temporary discontinuance of these annual shows which had long been a feature of metropolitan life. The society is proud of its fifty-seven years of existence.

In giving this additional significance to its salon the society of chefs has emphasized a question which has often suggested itself to other minds. Why does the calling of a chef fail to recommend itself to young Americans? Why are the well paid men in charge of the kitchens in the great hotels and restaurants with very few exceptions of foreign birth or at least of foreign descent? The recognized adaptability of Americans to work of every kind, their skill in mastering whatever complications there may be in any occupation and their energy in whatever they may attempt—these are qualities which ought to win for them success in a calling by no means overcrowded and reinforced, moreover, chiefly by immigrants from the European cities.

Great as the demand is for the services of chefs when they are efficient and adequate as the compensation always is native workers have never been attracted to the culinary art. Maybe their reluctance to enter of this kind is the length of the preliminary apprenticeship. A good chef was never made over night; nor did a good chef ever approach his task with the idea that speed was his most important qualification. It takes long and deliberate study of the mysteries of the classic cuisine to make the candidate eligible to the title. Just as slowly and carefully as he learns its principles must he put them into operation. No good chef can ever be in a hurry.

Reflection.

My heart that held the sunlight all day long To-night is still as summer twilight are. Or that strange hush that lingers after song. I am spent itself. There is no word to mar The perfect beauty of my quietness—I am a boat that drifts without an oar, Content to feel the passing wind's caress And watch the night come down on either shore.

Joy waxes lonesome after many hours And lips from laughter must demand succor.

And yet the silent thought that overpowers The active will is less a dream of peace.

From awareness than leisure to call back The warmth of joy the quiet moments lack.

HILLEN FRANK-THOMAS.

and the careful execution of the duties of a cook there is possibly one other consideration that holds back the native American. There is in the work a suggestion of domestic service which is repellent to many native born workers. There is no ground in reality for such a view of the post. There are certain duties of the chef which are akin to those of the hotel or restaurant manager. He must keep careful and businesslike account of the stock on hand. He must design his bills of fare with a business eye on the supply that is in the larder and the articles that must be bought for the day. It is on his commercial management as well as his skill as a cook that the prosperity of his employer often depends.

These are traits in which the American excels. The man who combines professional skill and business sense in the fullest degree is of course the best paid. The chef is as a rule very well rewarded for his services and the place demands no duties which an American cannot perform with all possible self-respect. It will be therefore more or less a national advantage if the Société Culinare Philanthropique attracts the attention of young men seeking a start in life to the possibilities in the career of the chef.

A Shipbuilding Lesson.

The Bethlehem Steel Company makes the steel out of which modern ships are built. The Bethlehem Steel Company owns and operates great shipyards where steel ships are built.

But when the Bethlehem Steel Company needs two ore carrying ships to transport raw material from South America for its steel mills to make into finished steel, some of it to be used in its shipbuilding plant, what does it do? It goes to Germany to get the two 20,000 ton ships built because it can do better to have them built in German shipyards than it can to build them in its own shipyards.

And it is not a business proposition for a great business concern like the Bethlehem Steel Company to pay more for anything than it needs to pay, even though this means taking business away from its own plants. So it sticks to what is good business for itself—getting its own ships on the best possible terms.

When the Bethlehem Steel Company cannot afford as a cold business proposition to have and to operate ships built in its own plants what chance is there for anybody to build, own and operate American ships on a business basis so long as American costs stay up where they are and American shipping laws remain what they are?

From Picket Line to Blue Ribbon

When the clean bred gelding Submersible won five blue ribbons at the National Horse Show last week he established a record and demonstrated a versatility and dependability that brought about his sale by Major JOHN D. BARRY of the cavalry school at Fort Riley, Kansas, to Mrs. FRANCIS P. GARVAN of Roslyn, Long Island.

Major BARRY is in command at Fort Riley and is one of the most accomplished horsemen in the service. Submersible was on the picket line at Fort Reno, Oklahoma, when he caught the eye of Major BARRY, who with a true horseman's instinct recognized possibilities in the immature thoroughbred two-year-old that had come up from SAM WALKER'S ranch at Eden, Texas. He took the gelding, whose sire was First Chip, a son of First Mate by Fonso and out of the mare Grace Davis by L. B. Davis, to Fort Riley and Uncle SAM was \$145.15 the richer by the transfer, that being the price at the time for anything in the rough that was wanted by officers in the service.

Expert handling and feeding soon converted Submersible into a different looking horse. He was never tall—he is only 15.2 hands at maturity—but he is what a good judge would call "all horse," being rounded out and muscled in a way that is a delight to the eye of the expert.

Nature gave Submersible brains and the art of his owner did the rest, the result being a thoroughbred whose level headed, reliable quality is a challenge to those who are fond of ascribing temper to most of the breed.

There are many Submersibles awaiting the touch of men like Major BARRY to bring out the admirable qualities for which the thoroughbred is preeminent.

It is a far cry from the picket line of Fort Reno to a five time blue ribbon won in New York but Submersible has made it as though to the manner born.

Censorship must already exist in certain quarters when a downtown dancing show was barred as a diversion for the prisoners at Sing Sing.

Motivation of Louis.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: After reading Helen FRANK-THOMAS' sonnet "Loneliness" it came to me that different souls have different needs. For me to create anything great and new it is necessary that I feel some human being around me. In short, I am lonely and my mind seems forlorn, inert and vacant. Like Shelley, I must know that I paint or write for an audience. Therefore I am an egoist; rather, a real lover of my fellow beings. My works are for them.

LOUIS M. EISENHUTER.

New York, November 21.

Two Maryland Champions.

From the Centerville Record. While racing on the banks of the Nantuxet River John Anderson and son Earl, with the aid of one dog, found three raccoons in one tree. All three of the animals were captured, which is an unusual feat. Anderson and his son are the champions racoon hunters on the Peninsula.

In Orchestra Seats.

Reasons Why Players Want to Be Near the Stage.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: In reference to the letter appearing in the gallery patronage of theaters is falling off because actors do not make themselves heard let me say the gods still live and resort to the galleries of the theaters. Mr. Klaw and Henry Hull are perhaps right in part when they say people want to sit near the stage because of the careless diction and low pitched voices of actors nowadays. Have they forgotten that the times of the old yelling melodrama are past? Diction is necessary, yes, but with my short experience I have found it possible to step on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House and without raising my voice be heard in the topmost box.

One of the main reasons why people buy in the front of the orchestra is our very and habit these modern times of wishing to be seen, to be in the limelight, to have all our friends know that we bought our seats at the top price speculators; to let the world and his family know that we are good spenders and able to turn up our noses at Mr. and Mrs. Man-Who-Goes-to-the-theater-to-Enjoy-It, who if he is wise want to be seen, to be in the limelight, and as Earl Carroll suggests, if the theater is properly built—sits in the first rows of the first balcony.

More and more people are trying to blame any imagined slump in theatricals to the actor. We are not versatile? How very much we would like to be. We are not ambitious? We want to be. For myself I have ambition aplenty and will always keep it and hope. Perhaps if better plays were picked or if better plays were written things might improve.

EPFINGHAM PINTO.

New York, November 21.

Poe's "Marie Roget."

Did It Give the Final Solution of the Mystery of Mary Rogers?

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Miss Edith Anderson's recent letter on Poe's solution of "The Mystery of Marie Roget" leads me to call attention to an article, "The Tragedy of Mary Rogers," by Will M. Clemens in the *Eva* magazine of November, 1924. Therein the author shows that Poe's solution cannot be accepted in view of all the known facts and the confession of which Poe speaks in his note is not entitled to full belief.

It is probable that Mary Rogers' male companion instead of being her murderer shared her fate and that the motive of the crime was robbery. I note that Poe's words are somewhat guarded in his note and he does not emphasize his correctness about details according to the confession. Actually Poe's destructive criticism in destroying several absurd theories might have proved valuable, but some very important evidence was not accessible to him, and tends to discredit the confession, which was made by the mother of the three probable assassins in such a fashion as to draw suspicion on a nobody by name and take it away from her sons.

Nobody was ever convicted of the crime and Poe's story should be regarded as a remarkably logical story based on a small nucleus of fact and pointing out obvious errors in other solutions, but in itself must be read only as a story and not a complete or final solution of the mystery.

THOMAS OLLIVE MAREBOTT.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, November 21.

Queens Wants Subways.

Objection to Building Elevated Railroads in the Borough.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: I was interested in the resolutions made by Police Commissioner ENRIGHT at a meeting of the Fifth Avenue Association to scrap the Second and Sixth avenue elevated structures in Manhattan. What an improvement it would be to our city to have those unsightly structures demolished, but, on the other hand, what a crime it would be to erect them elsewhere in the same city!

I have lived in Long Island City all my life and have witnessed the unexcelled advance made in our thriving Borough of Queens, and I can assure you that, looking back a few years, it was heart-breaking to see the beautiful parks, walks and roadways of the Queens Borough being sacrificed to the iron workers and others who at the command of their superiors destroyed the plaza and erected the monstrous structure known as the Queens plaza station. At the cost of millions these antiquated elevated structures were torn down in Queens and now being made a subway could have been easily constructed.

Suggestions are being made to take the elevated structures down in Manhattan, but why erect them in Queens? The most logical and important improvement at the present time would be an extension of the Queens plaza station, Jackson Avenue in Long Island City, to the plaza and the station at the plaza is four blocks away from it. There is plenty of room for a continuation of the station directly up to and with steps leading down to Jackson Avenue.

And now comes Mayor Hylan's cross-town subway. Entering Long Island City submerged it emerges at Nott Avenue, in the vicinity of St. John's Hospital and Court square, to connect with the elevated and Queens plaza station at the plaza. Why not continue this line from Brooklyn submerged and have the station at this avenue instead of four blocks away?

WILLIAM CARROLL.

LONG ISLAND CITY, November 21.

Gerardy Plays With Quaker Orchestra

Belgian Cellist Soloist With Philadelphia Musicians

in Concert of Classical Music.

By W. J. HENDERSON.

The Philadelphia Orchestra gave its third concert last evening in Carnegie Hall. The program consisted of the Fourth Symphony of Brahms, Sir Edward Elgar's cello concerto and the First Hungarian Rhapsody of Liszt. The cellist was Jean Gerardy, the Belgian artist, who had not been heard here since February 4, 1914, when he appeared in a concert with M. Yasye and Leopold Godowsky.

The concerto which he performed last evening was new to the local concert hall. It was written by Sir Edward Elgar in 1919 and published in 1921. The first performance took place at a concert of the London Symphony Orchestra on October 27, 1919, when the composer conducted and the soloist was the eminent English cellist, Felix Salmond, who was one of the auditors last night.

A great deal of store is set by this composition in Britain, but it is hardly likely that it will receive as much consideration here. It is a singularly dour work, elegant and indeed gloomy most of the time. Sir Edward Elgar's uncompromising search after dignity of style and fineness of texture is in evidence in every page, and furthermore there is a noteworthy feeling for fitness in the character of the music.

The composer has sought to make the cello sing, and in this he has been decidedly successful. The clumsy cowering which mars so many cello works is entirely absent. The second movement is of a light and dainty type, a scherzo, marked presto giocoso.

It is not over joyous, but it moves with a certain grace and in the idiom of the instrument. But it is the only one of the four movements that does assume an aggressive attitude. The others are reflective, melancholy and generally depressing.

Mr. Gerardy's performance did not in any degree soften the griefs of the music. He played with deep sincerity, with beauty of tone and with appreciation of the composition. But he permitted himself too often to stray from the pitch and he indulged in portamento to such an extent that the melodic song frequently seemed damp with unshed tears.

Mr. Stokowski has become a preacher of the gospel of Brahms to such an extent that most concertgoers regard his interpretations with profound reverence. There is room for doubt that Brahms would invariably have enjoyed them. Mr. Stokowski has his own ideas about the music of the great symphonist, and sometimes justification for them cannot be found in the score. But when the concert begins to drift off into a dozen minutes behind the time and the carriage call has been set for 9:30, the concertgoer should be glad that the distinguished conductor took possession of their home and lived on what honey they could find. The level was attached to the floor joist under the bedroom floor; so they cut out a section of the floor to get at the honey. They took out 140 pounds of nice, clear honey and still left enough for the bees to go through the winter on.

Books We Have Read.

There is a charm in books that we have read. Together which no other volumes hold. For memories more precious than fine gold. Linger beneath their covers; things you said. Your voice, your gesture or a lift of head. When you but saw some paragraph unfold.

After your fancy, or again you told. How you would plan to tell the tale instead. I have them all, some copies worn with years. Some in a newer and a fresher guise: Each chapter that you read from bears a mark. Each fingerprint upon them betrays a glow. While every volume hides a glowing spark. Of joy, since it was scanned by your blue eyes.

ELIZABETH SCOLLARD.

The Pendulum Swings Back.

Meaning of Conservative Victories in Great Britain and Italy.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: The return to power of the Conservative party of Great Britain is the result of a cyclical recurrence which history taught us to look for after the storm has been blown. The various elements of society, well traced landmarks within the nations are overstepped and confusion and disorganization threaten. But the reaction is sure and quite often swift.

The pendulum of the human mind never rests. If pushed too far in one direction it will go just as far in the opposite direction. It is a law of nature, submitted to a political dictatorship to bring the pendulum back, and the people of Great Britain have instructed their Government to a party which many had thought was doomed to fade out of the national life.

The deepest events since the close of the Middle Ages are the Thirty Years War, which secured religious liberty, the French revolution and the wars of Napoleon, which did away with the last vestiges of feudalism and set up constitutional governments in nearly all of civilized nations the right of the people to representative governments with minorities responsible to the people only.

Each of these three waves affected all of Europe, shook society to its foundations, loosened ancient ties and threatened for a time disintegration. However, the peace of Westphalia was followed over Europe by a return to a profound religious life and a conservatism that was not always conducive to progress. The French revolution and the consequent rule of Napoleon were succeeded by a great wave of conservatism, truly typified by the first half of the reign of Queen Victoria.

Active forces are visible to-day in central Europe, in the Balkans and even in Russia, which, with the examples set by Italy and now by Great Britain, will soon be about ordered conditions, promising well for a generation and more.

FRANK DEEMSTER.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., November 18.

A Household Hint From Kansas.

From the Altus Enterprise. Mrs. Clara Thomas and her son Everett thought it was about time that a swarm of bees that have been occupying part of their house on the farm paid a little rent, so they

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Generally fair to-day and to-morrow; rising temperature to-morrow; moderate northwesterly winds. For Northern New England—Fair to-day and to-morrow; rising temperature to-morrow; moderate northwesterly winds. For the Middle West—Fair to-day and to-morrow; rising temperature to-morrow; moderate northwesterly winds. For Western New York—Fair to-day and to-morrow; slowly rising temperature; moderate northwesterly winds.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—A storm of great intensity was central to-night off of Newfoundland and moving eastward, attended by gale force winds. Pressure was relatively low over the western Canadian provinces and along the Mexican border. The storm covered practically the entire United States and had its crest over Wyoming. This pressure surge has been attended by snow flurries in the region of the great lakes and northern New York and northern New England.

There has been a further fall in temperature since last night in the Atlantic States and the southern Rocky Mountain region and a general rise in temperature along the northern border from Lake Superior to Montana and Idaho. In the western Canadian provinces the outlook is for generally fair weather in the Atlantic and east of the Rocky Mountains. The temperature in the lower lake region will rise on Thursday. The temperature will rise slowly over much of the country and the Mississippi River during the next forty-eight hours.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau, New York, N. Y., yesterday, November 21st, 1922.